

Intimation.

Powell's
28, QUEEN'S ROAD.

GENT'S
HELMETS

FINE QUALITY
INDIAN PITH

Covered English Felt
in White and Grey.

FEATHER-
WEIGHT.

THE
"SINGAPORE"

made of Rubber, covered
white affords splendid
did protection.

THE
"SHIKAR"

Cork and Gossomer in
white with puggaree.

A SMART AND USEFUL
HAT.

"PIGSTICKER"
in Khaki Silk Alpaca.

A reliable helmet for
those continually exposed
to the sun.

BEST QUALITY
GOODS ONLY.

WM. POWELL,
LTD.
28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established our Hongkong Branch, with offices in the Hongkong Hotel Building, Des Voeux Road, and have admitted as a partner to this said Branch, Mr. DENIS EWART DONNELLY, under whose management the business will be conducted.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE GENERAL REPRESENTATIVES throughout the FAR EAST for the following firms: Ackerman-Laurance (Estbd. 1811) Champagne Shippers, St. Hilaire-St. Florent, France; James Buchanan & Co., Ltd. Scotch Whisky Distillers, London & Glasgow; Cunliffe, Dobson & Co., (Estbd. 1804) Claret Shippers, Bordeaux; Denis, Monnie & Co., (Estbd. 1838) Cognac Shippers, Cognac; Edgell & Hutchinson, Wine Shippers, London; Foster & Sons, Ltd. (Estbd. 1879) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London; Hunt, Roope, Teague & Co., (Estbd. previous to 1755) Port Shippers, Oporto & London; Humphrey, Taylor & Co., (Estbd. 1770) Liqueur Distillers, London; Martini & Rossi, (Largest Vermouth Manufacturers in the World) Turin; Meux's Brewery Co., Ltd. (Estbd. 1764) Beer & Stout Bottlers, London; Tactuary, Gordon & Co., (Estbd. 1869) Gin Distillers, London.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

IN connection with the above advertisement we have this day appointed Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., Retail Agents for the sale of the above WINES and SPIRITS, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

GARNER, QUELCH & CO.,
Wholesale Wine Merchants.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

HAVING this day been appointed by Messrs. GARNER, QUELCH & CO., Retail Agents for the sale of the above WINES and SPIRITS we are prepared to supply same at reasonable prices. Every article mentioned on our Wine and Spirit Price-list, which will be supplied on application, is BOTTLED IN EUROPE by the Shipper.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910.

NOTICE.

CHINA COMMERCIAL TRADING COMPANY, Merchants and Commission Agents, have this day been established at No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, and Floor.

Dated the 3rd May, 1910.

LO YUK KEE,
Manager.

Public Company

THE CHINESE ENGINEERING AND MINING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND OF ONE SHILLING AND SIX PENCE per Share, free of tax, on account of year ending 18th February, 1910, has been declared by the Directors of the above Company.

COUPON No. 14 is payable on the 2nd May, at the Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China and the Russo-Chinese Bank at Tientsin and Shanghai.

J. S. DOBIE,
Agent.

Hongkong, 2nd May, 1910.

Intimations.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP\$1,250,000)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c. Goods received on Storage. Advances made on Merchandise. Loans made on the Provident System. (Rates and Particulars on application)

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers. Hongkong, 10th March, 1908.

A TOO STABLE.

LEIGHTON HILL ROAD.
(next to No. 1, Police Station).

HAS established a SHOEING FORGE at Leighton Hill Road where Horses and Ponies can be shod by EXPERIENCED SHANGHAI FARRIER by arrangement. Shoeing of Horses and Ponies also undertaken at Kowloon on receipt of Owners' instructions.

PRICES:
At the Stables or anywhere in Hongkong, \$1 per animal.
At Kowloon, \$3 per animal.

A TOO STABLE.
Leighton Hill Road.
Hongkong, 23rd March, 1910.

JAPANESE MASSAGE.

MASSAGE MEIJI SHA,
GRADUATE OF KOBE MESSAGE SCHOOL.

ATTENDANCE AT PATIENTS' RESIDENCE.
No. 177, WANGHAI ROAD, GROUND FLOOR.

Hongkong, 10th January, 1910.

KUALA SELANGOR ROBBER.

FURTHER INCREASE OF PLANTING AREA.

PAST YEAR'S WORK REVIEWED.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the Kuala Selangor Rubber Company, Limited, was held last month at 20, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., Mr. William A. Horn (the chairman) presiding.

In the course of a long speech, the chairman said:—This property, when we first commenced developing it, was in a few districts. We took up 1,200 acres, and we proceeded to plant some 240 odd acres in the first year. From the results of that planting we were so satisfied that we wanted to make a larger property of it, and we applied to the Federated Malay States Government, and asked to be allowed to take up another 1,000 acres, but these sapient gentlemen, in their wisdom, said they thought 1,200 acres was quite enough until we had shown our bonafides. We thought we had shown them up to that time, but they evidently did not think so. We then brought the planting up to 750 acres, and applied again to be allowed to increase the area of our property. These sapient individuals then said they could not allow us to do that because we were not residents in the Malay Peninsula. Why we should not have been allowed to spend money there I do not know. The consequence was that we were restricted to our original 1,200 acres, but we have since got from the natives some 300 acres abutting on to our own property, but, as a property like ours necessitates the erection of a complete rubber plant, rubber curing machines, and so on, we were still desirous of enlarging the area of the estate because 1,500 or 2,000 acres could be almost as cheaply managed, as far as management and the expenses of machinery and so on are concerned, as could the original 1,200 acres.

OFFER UNDER CONSIDERATION.

I have now under offer a property adjoining ours—a property that has been kept (in almost as good a condition as ours has, if not quite) I have that property under offer at a reasonable figure. We shall be able to take that property and to pay for it by issuing the 4,000 shares that we still have unissued. If we were to give the present shareholders the right of taking them up at a considerable reduction on the present market value of the shares we could pay for that property, and we could bring it up to the producing stage, which would involve probably another two years, though a little of it will come into production next year. If we can do that we shall then have 1,450 acres of planted ground all round our factory, with good roads around the estate, the property being in a high state of cultivation, and in what our visiting agent assures me is one of the richest parts of the Malay Peninsula. This, I think, will be a very satisfactory condition for us to get into. (Heard, heard.) Whatever the price of rubber is in future, I do not think there is any part of the world that can produce it at a greater profit than can the Malay Peninsula, and, as we have an opportunity now of enlarging our estate in the very best part of it, I think it is a thing that we ought to do. The matter is not definitely settled yet, but we have an offer in the form of a letter, and a formal option is now in process of being signed. (Applause.) I notice that a short time ago Sir Frank Sweetenham made some very caustic remarks with regard to rubber prospectuses and rubber propositions that have been put before the public lately. He stated that a great many companies had been floated in which he thought no one outside a lunatic asylum would have invested a shilling. I quite agree with these remarks myself.

SO-CALLED RUBBER PROPERTY

How the public can go into certain kinds of investments is really a puzzle to me. I do not think they really read rubber prospectuses. They look at the capital, and they look at the area. But there are numbers of rubber propositions that I know, for an absolute fact, have been foisted on the public that are hardly worth the paper they are written on. It is a very easy thing to go and pick up a block of land, and put in any number of hundred acres of rubber, but when you have put it in you have a great deal more to do afterwards. That is when the scientific man comes to the fore—when you want a good manager. I had a property offered to me some time ago for £35,000. It sounded a bargain. I cabled out to the Malay Peninsula to have it inspected. My representative there inspected it, and cabled back that the utmost valuation he could put upon it was £15,000, and he would not advise me to touch it at that. When his written report arrived I found he stated that, in view of condition the place was in, it would pay me far better to start on virgin ground, and plant it myself, than to take over this so-called rubber property. The company has since been floated in London. (laughter.) There are a good many chickens that will come home to roost in this rubber business before it is all over, I think, and I should advise gentlemen investing in any rubber companies of the kind that have been coming out lately to keep their prospectuses and put them away because some day they may be of use to them. They will want to confirm the statement or will want the promoters to confirm the statements that have been made in those prospectuses.

FUTURE OF RUBBER.

Now as to the future of rubber, those of us who have studied the question and who were induced to go into the planting of rubber were induced to do so by getting all the statistics of the rubber that was planted in the world and also the statistics of the wild rubber, of course, costs a great deal more to produce than plantation rubber, and when you have produced it, it is of inferior quality. A great deal of it costs 2s. 6d. and over to collect, and when it is collected it is not worth within 1s. or 2s. of plantation rubber. Therefore, it is an obvious deduction that whenever rubber falls to 3s. a lb. the bulk of the wild rubber—the indigenous rubber—will be weeded out. When you come to the breaking point of 3s. a lb. the greater portion of the indigenous rubber cannot be produced at a profit, so that the plantation man can sit down with the comfortable conviction

that his produce for very many years to come cannot fall below 3s. a lb. whatever happens, and that when it does fall to that, or anywhere near it, the demand will be enormously increased. Taking a property like ours, with rubber at 2s. a lb.—given that nothing unforeseen happens—it will still yield very large dividends to the shareholders on the capital of this company.

It was decided that the directors' remuneration as from January 1, 1910, be at the rate of £200 each per annum until altered by the company in general meeting. Mr. Horn was re-elected a director, and the directors were authorised to pay to the widow of the late manager the sum of 200 guineas.

HARD LABOUR.

JUSTICES' STRIKING REPORT ON PRISON PUNISHMENT.

SOME SUGGESTIONS.

A report issued by the visiting justices of St. Albans Prison raises the question: Do justices understand the meaning of the various sentences they pass on prisoners? The report, the Express states, is an extraordinary document, evidently put forward with diffidence, and clearly having a great deal more between the lines than the actual words have the courage to say. After remarking apologetically that they trust that in submitting the memorandum they will not be considered to be in any way attempting to dictate either to the court of quarter sessions or to the various petty sessions courts in the county as to the classes of sentence they should pass, the visiting committee make it abundantly clear that they think hard labour a terribly cruel punishment, and as a sentence too frequently imposed.

The memorandum explains that the St. Albans Prison is not a convict prison, and prisoners detained there are sentenced either with or without hard labour. There are three classes of imprisonment without hard labour—first, second and third division; and with a few exceptions it is left to the discretion of the court in sentencing a prisoner to say in what division he shall be placed.

First division prisoners have many advantages. They can wear their own clothes. They receive a superior diet, and may provide their own food if they please. They are entitled to buy and use books and newspapers. They are entitled to the privilege of a visit and letter fortnightly. They are not compelled to do any labour, but if they please they may work at their own trade.

TOO MUCH SEVERITY.

The committee remark on this:—Imprisonment in the first division appears to be suitable in cases where detention, and not severe punishment, is the object of the sentence.

In other words, in many cases where severe punishment is now being meted out first division imprisonment would serve the ends of justice.

Prisoners in the second division are much better off than ordinary criminals. They wear a different dress. They receive the superior diet of the first division, though they may not buy food. They may use library books. They may enjoy a visit and a letter monthly. While put to industrial labour, they may work in association. They have the luxury of a mattress from the beginning of their sentence. The great point here is the separation of prisoners from the ordinary criminal class.

THE THIRD DIVISION.

The third division practically means hard labour, with two important differences—prisoners are allowed a mattress from the beginning of their sentence, and go to work at once in association, instead of spending a fortnight working in strict separation.

The committee venture to think from their experience that a considerable number of prisoners now sentenced to imprisonment with hard labour might more advantageously be sentenced to imprisonment in this division. The interpretation of that remark seems to be that hard labour is a terribly cruel punishment that should be reserved for exceptional cases of hardened criminals. The committee broadly hint that, as things are, justices say hard labour as a normal sentence, and as matter of course, without knowing what they are doing.

They say that the task of oakum-picking given to the hard labour prisoners during the first fortnight of their imprisonment is very unsatisfactory—it is unremunerative, and prisoners have the greatest difficulty in getting through their three pounds of oakum. A large proportion of punishments in prison are given for failure to pick oakum to the extent required. The task set, except for practised hands, is superhuman.

The committee recommend that, as a general rule, prisoners should be ordered to be imprisoned only, so that they go in the third division—unless hardened criminals or doers of great evil.

PUNISHMENTS DESCRIBED.

How terrible is the punishment of hard labour may be seen from the following description:—

First fourteen days on plank bed without mattress. First twenty-eight days strict separate confinement. First twenty-eight days employed in oakum picking, making heavy coal sacks, wood-chopping, or stone-breaking. For twenty-eight days prisoners are eligible for employment in association either at their trade or at some suitable industrial labour, such as making hammocks or post-bags, they are not entitled to a visit or letter for the first two months, they are entitled to library books only after the first twenty-eight days, and female prisoners, from the beginning of their sentence, are entitled to a mattress, and are employed on industrial labour; otherwise their fate is the same as the male prisoners.

The natural conclusion to be drawn from this report is, if it means anything, that it indicates a very serious state of affairs. It indicates that many prisoners in the third division should be in the second division, and many enduring hard labour should be in the third division. It indicates that the third division stands for very severe punishment, and hard labour for terrible punishment. Owing to ignorance, in short, justices commonly inflict punishments that do not fit crimes.

Intimation.

THE TRUTH ALWAYS.

"When you are in doubt tell the truth." It was an experienced old diplomat who said this to a beginner in the work. It may pass in some things, but not in business. Fraud and deception are often profitable so long as concealed; yet detection is certain sooner or later; then comes the smash-up and the punishment. The best and safest way is to tell the truth all the time. Thus you make friends that stick by you, and a reputation that is always worth twenty shillings to the pound everywhere your goods are offered for sale. We are able modestly to affirm, that it is on this basis that the world-wide popularity of

WAMPOL'S PREPARATION

The people have discovered that this medicine is exactly what it is said to be, and that it does what we have always declared it will do. Its nature also has been frankly made known. It is palatable as honey and contains all the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. A combination of supreme excellence and medicinal merit. Nothing has been so successful in Anemia, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Influenza, Loss of Flesh and Wasting Diseases, Weakness and Low Nervous Tone, and all complaints caused by Impure Blood. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. "It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medicinal triumphs of the age." Watch carefully against imitations. Sold by chemists throughout the world.

Consignees

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUTSANG"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside, Cargo, impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 P.M., the 16th inst., will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers

"DEVANHA"

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—

From London, &c., ex s.s. *Persia* and *Manila*.
From Australia, ex s.s. *Marmora*.
From Calcutta, ex s.s. *Nubia*.
From Persian Gulf, ex B.I.S.N. and B. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 17th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers

"SOCOTRA"

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th May, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

Consignees.

S.S. "TOURANE"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Gordoun*, from Havre and Bordeaux ex s.s. *Ville de Rochefort*, in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 3 P.M., TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remained unclaimed after the 16th May, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 18th May, or they will not be recognised.

All damaged packages will be examined on 17th May, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamers

"JAPAN,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUZ AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

BANK LINE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"STEAMSHIP "OCEANO,"
FROM TAQOMA, VICTORIA, YOKO, HAMA, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th May, 1910.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENARTY"
FROM LEITHE, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 20th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 27th inst., or they will not be recognised. All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 20th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"KAMO MARU"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 18th May will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co's representative at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

Intimation.



A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

MANUFACTURERS OF
HIGH CLASS
AERATED
WATERS.

THIS SEASON'S PRICES:

	PER DOZ.
Soda Water	50 Cents.
Soda Water (Bamby bottles)	60 "
Potash, Selzer & B. P. Soda	65 "
Lemonade	65 "
Tonic Water	75 "
Lithia Water	75 "
Ginger Ale	75 "
Sarsaparilla	75 "
Orange Champagne	75 "
Lemon Squash	75 "
Raspberries	75 "

SPECIALITIES:

Stone Ginger Beer	85 Cents.
Dry Ginger Ale, Pints 5; Splits 60	"
Lime Fruit Cham-pagne	Pints 5; Splits 60

Bottles will be charged for at the Rate of \$1.20, per dozen, and credited in full on being returned in good condition.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND KOWLOON.
Hongkong, 30th April, 1910.

NOTICE.

All communications intended for publication in "THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" should be addressed to The Editor, 1, Lee Home Road, and should be accompanied by the Writer's Name and Address.

Subscription rates (in advance):
DAILY—\$18 per annum.
WEEKLY—\$118 per annum.
The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.
The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Post subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage. The postage on the weekly issue is on any part of the world 80 cents per quarter.
Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

DEATHS.

Emeralda Leopoldina Ozorio Sequeira, seus Filhos, Irma, Genes e Chahados com pinguente magoa participam a todos seus parentes e pessoas de suas relações o falecimento de seu chorado esposo, pae, Irma, 30 de maio, 8 de maio, pelas 9.20 horas de noite em Shanghai.
At Shanghai, on May 7, 1910, Ralph Bourke, Sub-Inspector, Shanghai Police Force, aged 55 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

WHY NOT?

How often we hear some well-meaning people cry: "Why don't they take action, vigorous action? If I were in their place I know what I'd do." He then proceeds to relate in detail would he would do and all he would do if he held the position of, say, the Officer Administering the Government, or His Majesty's Minister in Peking, or the Viceroy of India or even the editor of a newspaper. With confident voice he lays down the law for judges, prescribes plans of action vigorous indeed, but of an arbitrariness which would have staggered, or only not have staggered, Boocarpate, he

dictates articles of a hair-lifting outspokenness which would surely land our poor editor in gaol. In dealing with him and others of his kind we do not recommend that whatever be done to him be done with a club. We rather recommend gentleness, and would even go further, and suggest that he be listened to with at least outward patience. It is a fact that even an officer administering a government is a man, and therefore liable to err, and it is not unknown that "out of the mouth of babes and sucklings" words of truth and wisdom have been heard. A story is told of the late Sir John Peter Grant, who, when Governor of Jamaica, had many difficult vexed questions to settle. He had been suffering from fever, and its sequelae, and the doctor had enjoined strict regularity in medicine, very little office work, and plenty of quiet and rest. Ideal prescription for a harassed Governor! Yet Sir John Peter Grant found it almost impossible to obey. The problem of the hour was before him, and the vexed question: "What was to be done," was flanked by the usual hideous array of "What was not to be done," and the like. In spite of the protests of his entourage he was accessible to the many cooks, so-called or self-called experts, and amateurs, who on such occasions always come to help to make or spoil the pudding. One cruelly hot noon one of these was detailing at great length to the weary pallid Governor his views and "What he would do," etc. Sir John's secretary had repeatedly interrupted, hoping to bring the interview to an end, but in vain. At last in hopeless disgust he went to Lady Grant, pointing out with "winged words" that if she and Her Majesty's faithful and loyal Colony of Jamaica preferred a dead Governor now was their chance, they had only to allow that variously adverbial wicked person in there to talk their poor chief to death. Lady Grant intervened and with success, for she got rid of the tiresome visitor and then inquired from Sir John why in the world he had listened with patient attention to the views of a fool on such a question. The Governor replied that it was because it was especially desirable to know what fools thought about that particular question. History tells no word of the fool's views afterwards, but we imagine that when the Governor had made up his mind and had taken action, or not taken action, accordingly, the fool probably went about saying: "Why didn't he take my advice? Why didn't he do so and so and so and so?" Why not? Because that patient listener and very wise administrator knew things, many things, which the fool did not. Because there were other factors, unknown to the fool and even to many wise men, but all carefully considered by the Governor. It is not only fools who cry "Why not?" There are many wise men who, unaware of all the facts of a case, are, of course, liable to make mistaken judgments. Starting from a wrong hypothesis, they proceed with perfectly true reasoning triumphantly to arrive at a perfectly wrong conclusion. Had they only known these facts, they would have clearly understood "why not." The vast majority of men are neither wholly wise nor fools. They—we had better say we—"are of imagination all compact," we reason more or less imperfectly on data more or less sufficient, and more or less imperfectly understood. That being the case, we must govern our reasoning and our action by certain general laws, mental, moral and social, such, for instance, as will restrain a Governor from Napoleonic arbitrariness, or a Minister from vigorously adopting the "gunboat policy," or trying to partition China, or an editor from deserving imprisonment for criminal libel. All these great and important personages may do things far less heinous, but which are productive of regrettable consequences. An error of judgment committed by an administration may cause trouble for years. The careless, though not criminal, garrulity of a newspaper may cause needless pain to many, and arouse ill-feeling to be afterwards allayed with difficulty. For what we say and what we write is as potent for human tribulation as what we do. "Why do you not remark upon such a matter, or public man; why are you so chary of showing him up?" We reply as gently as we may, that there are many methods in journalism which may commend themselves to rougher and less civilized communities. We think that to drag the arcana of a public man's personal life before the gaze of the curious is not a public service. We are controlled by one of those general laws above referred to. So in referring to the past or present, the private, hidden life of men in great place should not be vulgarized, but remain private, as far as may be hidden, and surely unspoken of. This is peculiarly to be observed with reference to the Rulers of Nations, for it is written that we should not "speak evil of Dignities."

"SIDE-SHOWS."

Many of us will remember the disgusted disappointment with which when children we made the discovery that an exhibition or some such affair to which we had been taken was in reality intended for one's "improvement" rather than entertainment. And some will remember, too, the ecstasy of the

discovery that after all, it wasn't a total sell, the exhibition wasn't all machinery, and did not consist only of whirling wheels and whizzing straps; but in odd rooms for an extra threepence one could see an Austrian giant, or a conjurer, and outside there was a very delectable switchback. As we grew older we realized that the plain fact is that such exhibitions, intended primarily for the improvement either of the public mind or of someone's or some town's private purse or interest, could never be made to pay without the assistance of the switchback or the Hungarian Band, or the illuminated gardens, etc.; in fact, without the side-show. In itself there is nothing to be said against the side-show. The mere fact that more people go rather to enjoy the side-show than to be improved by the main show does not make such expedients immoral or ridiculous. It is only when the main show is connected with something great, something above ordinary expedients, that one is painfully impressed by the adoption of such mercenary means of attraction. One would not care to see a Music Hall attached as a side-show to the British Museum, or "the Great Wheel" a part of the House of Commons, or the Olympia Skating Rink part of Westminster Abbey. Now there is nothing wrong in a Great Wheel, and a skating-rink used to make "Olympia" very attractive in by-gone years. There is no harm in these things, but there is harm in incongruity. If a newspaper were to attempt to run a little Bethel as a side-show, it might get the little Bethelmites as subscribers, but it would lose all others, besides irritating all the rival Bethels. We have before now expressed our admiration of that bonny fighter and most able of organizers Sir R. S. Baden-Powell, and especially of his latest, and perhaps the most enduring and noblest of all his achievements, the Boy Scout movement. It is beyond all praise. The measure of our enthusiasm for boy-scouting may then be taken as the measure of our sorrow and disappointment at finding them degraded in Hongkong to the level of a side-show of a side-church at Kowloon. Can nothing be done?

LUSITANIA'S NAVY.

The Portuguese are a small nation, but they have an unforgettable history. The earliest of European mariners to brave the terrors of the African coast, they surpassed Hanno the Carthaginian's explorations: in vessels less seaworthy probably than his, and greatly daring, they rounded Cape Hope, and were the first to discover the sea-route to India. Henry the Navigator and Vasco da Gama had followers and successors. Until the days of steam and huge ironclads, the Portuguese Navy was respected for its power and efficiency, and now that we learn that with the thorough re-organization of her modern Navy Portugal intends to establish an entirely new and up-to-date fleet, we hear the news with nothing but gratification. At present the Portuguese fleet enjoys this prestige due to its glorious past, and shortly it will have in addition that given by great guns and mighty ironclads. She will not have as many as France or Italy, but enough to not merely defend her shores, but make her flag respected—and her Colonies secure. These small fleets are not to be despised. In time of collision between great Powers even one small fleet might be used by the nation it belonged to in order to drive a profitable bargain with one of the combatants, and in an hour of distress it might enforce it at the cannon's mouth. Brazil, Argentina and Chile have small but very powerful and efficient fleets. Time was when even the proud United States hesitated to attack Chile on account of her fleet. We British look with something more than complacency on the increase in size and efficiency of the argosies of our old friend and ally, fair Lusitania. We hope a rumour vague but persistent, that the already loved and wholly charming young king of a brave sailor people may become still more nearly and dearly allied to us by the nearest and dearest of family ties, will prove true.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

A DEATH from snake-bite is reported from Kuching, the cook of Mr. J. R. Barnes being bitten dying within four hours.

At a meeting of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co. held at Shanghai on 9th inst, a dividend of 20 per cent. was authorized for payment.

A CORRECTED copy of the Register of Medical and Surgical Practitioners qualified to practise medicine and surgery in this Colony is published in the *Gazette*.

ACCORDING to the *Sarawak Gazette* a slight shock of earthquake was felt pretty generally all through the second and third divisions on the morning of April 7.

EARTHQUAKE shocks were felt at Shanghai on Saturday, 7th inst, at 7 p.m. and again at 9 p.m. Shortly before 2 a.m. on Sunday a third shock, sufficient to awaken some persons from their sleep, was experienced. All the tremors were of slight intensity, but their occurrence shows that the seismic activity in China has not quite ceased.

WAGLAN LIGHTHOUSE.

WATER Famine RELIEVED.

The other day we reported that the Euro. pialighthouse keepers and Chinese assistants stationed at Waglan were reduced to short commons owing to the water supply on the island giving out. We added that arrangements had been completed by the Harbour authorities to despatch a sufficient supply of water to replenish the empty tanks on the rocky islet. The tender *Stanley*, which has done duty in all manner of service, from a despatch vessel on the Governor's ceremonial visits to neighbouring territories to a scavenger vessel after a severe typhoon, was commissioned for service yesterday as a water-boat also. The manner in which Capt. G. L. Willoughby, of the steam tender, carried out his novel commission is creditable to that officer at the same time as it is interesting to record. The ship's tanks are capable of holding only some 16 tons of water. Having filled them to the brim twelve beer barrels, which had been loaned by Messrs. H. Price & Co., Ltd., were also filled with water and carried to the site on deck. Besides, the loan was also obtained of a one-ton canvas tank from the Fire Brigade Department; this was also carried on deck. So that when the *Stanley* steamed up for Waglan she had a liquid freight on board of not less than 22 tons altogether. Arriving at Waglan the *Stanley* was anchored with her stern some 30 feet off the landing stage and then a line was sent ashore and the hose passed to the rock. It may be of interest to know that some 800 feet of hose was used in passing the water from the ship to the tank on the summit of the rock. The height to which the water had to be pumped was 75 feet. The *Stanley's* pumping appliances were quite equal to the task and after sixteen tons of water had been filled into the tanks, the work was completed, and the tender returned to Hongkong. It is believed that the lightkeepers at Waglan will have a supply enough to last them seven or eight weeks independent of any rainfall.

The professional billiard player, Mr. Alec Taylor, who was recently in Hongkong, was admitted to the hospital at Tientsin on May 3 suffering from malaria.

A TERRIFIC explosion in the powder works near Ottawson last night killed ten men and injured many more. The entire city was shaken by the concussion as by an earthquake. Hundreds of windows were broken at great distances from the disaster.

A RECENT visitor to Java was particularly impressed with the magnificent telephone system which is in force there. Every estate of any importance is connected up, and it is even possible to speak from Soerabaya to Batavia, which is a distance of 600 miles.

THE newspapers report that Japan has proposed to strengthen the Russo-Japanese *post-bellum* agreement in regard to Manchuria. Russia has suggested that it should be extended to another region. Japan has presented basic overtures and negotiations are proceeding in which Great Britain is taking part. The authorities do not deny the report, but decline to make any explicit statement.

Mr. Frederick Ellis' weekly rubber share circular states:—"As predicted in my last report, considerable activity has been displayed in the rubber market in sterling stocks, and a large volume of business has been put through. Rates for most stocks close strong with an inclination to strengthen further. The Singapore market is showing signs of improvement and more buying orders are coming from the South, but at rates which do not tempt selling. Para hard free rubber has gradually declined to 10/4 from 10/8, the price ruling at the close of last week, to-day's quotation 10/10.

LATELY, the district of Cheung Sha Wan has acquired the reputation of being a veritable hot-bed of armed robberies. Another of these daring outrages has been reported by the Police. It appears that in the early hours of this morning, nine robbers entered a dwelling in the village of So Uk at Sam-shui-poo and after terrifying the inmates, robbed the house of all the valuables and then proceeded to decamp with their booty. Just as the men were attempting to escape, two Indian constables rushed out and succeeded in arresting one of the robbers. The latter appeared at the Magistracy this morning and was remanded.

REFERRING to Halley's comet, now so conspicuous an object in the early morning before dawn, an Indian-paper remarks:—"This is the twenty-seventh recorded visit of this wanderer. What a long line of thought is opened up by reflecting on the progress made on this planet during this last period of 75 years as compared with the former periods. When the comet visited us last, there were no railway systems, no telegraph lines, no ocean steamers. If the rate of progress in invention continues at a geometrical ratio during the next period perhaps in 1985 we shall be able to send an expedition to meet the comet and explore the mysteries of its tail."

LOUIS M. Levy, at one time proprietor of the Orpheum Theatre in Manila and also Levy's Cafe and various other interests, was declared an insolvent by Judge Hurd of the court of first instance, on the 10th inst. Mr. Levy, in his petition, declared that he was indebted to various persons, both in the Philippines and in other places, to the amount of P28,805.70 and that he could not pay that sum and that he had no goods or property of any kind. The court also ordered that the creditors of the said Louis M. Levy shall meet at the court house of the city of Manila on Thursday, May 26th, for the purpose of selecting an assignee for the estate of Louis M. Levy.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

AN APPEAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Sir,—Having recently been approached by Dr. Charles C. Selden, Superintendent of the Refuge for Insane, founded at Canton by the late John G. Kerr—a name which will ever occupy a leading place in the annals of medical missionary work in China—with a request for assistance in the matter of building accommodation, with the increasing number of applicants for admission, I was so struck with the unique and beneficent character of the work therein carried on, that I felt that an appeal should be made to a wider public.

It is for this reason that I crave the hospitality of your columns to lay the accompanying statement of its history and of its needs before your readers.

I would address myself, on behalf of Dr. Selden, particularly to those non-Chinese who, like myself, have had experience of the treatment to which the mentally afflicted in this Empire have to submit, owing to lack of Governmental private care. Also to those charitably disposed "Gentles from afar," whose former beneficence leads one to cherish the hope that an appeal to their generosity in a deserving cause will not be made in vain. But above all, I would endeavour to invoke the concrete sympathy of foreign-educated Young China, which from the training it has received is perhaps in a better position than the rest of the country to appreciate the humanitarian obligation in respect of providing for the insane, imposed by modern civilisation.

The local Chinese Authorities have made handsome donations towards the Refuge, and are at present contemplating the erection and endowment of a Provincial Asylum. Until that, however, is in working order, the John G. Kerr Refuge remains the solitary institution of its kind within the Four Seas, and as its doors remain hospitably open, provided accommodation be available, to any member of the black-haired race, no matter whence he or she may hail, am I wrong in supposing that an appeal to universal China can be made without presumption?

Fuller particulars and reports can be obtained from the Superintendent by whom as well as by the undersigned remittances will be gratefully received.

J. W. JAMIESON.
H. B. M. Consulate General.
Canton, May 5, 1910.

I am heartily in sympathy with the appeal put forward by J. W. Jamieson, Esq., H. B. M. Consul General, Canton, in the interests of the John G. Kerr Refuge for Insane.

MYEL S. MYERS.
American Consulate General.
Canton, May 9, 1910.

[Enclosure]

THE JOHN G. KERR REFUGE FOR INSANE. Many who read this article, both Chinese and foreigners, will remember with great respect the name of Dr. J. G. Kerr who spent the best of his life in Canton as a medical missionary.

Toward the end it was given to him to carry out his long-cherished plan of opening a hospital for Chinese insane. He died in 1901; but before his death he gave his beloved hospital, the child of his old age, into the hands of the present superintendent, the writer of this article. History. In 1892 Dr. Kerr procured with his own money a piece of land of about 4 acres, located directly across the river from the foreign concession. Recently 2 acres more have been procured. In 1898 Dr. Kerr was able, with funds handed him by a friend, to put up two buildings. For several years none but private patients were brought for treatment. In 1901 cases began to come from the officials. The police brought the insane from the streets of Canton, and the District magistrate sent the same class of patients deported to Canton from Hongkong. The latter, after preliminary confinement in the government asylum, are brought up in groups to Canton and delivered over to the Chinese official who sends them to this hospital for treatment. Formerly these patients, if dangerous, were locked up in the prison along with the criminals. If not troublesome, they were set free to the streets of this great city to beg or steal, live or die unless happily friends appeared to claim them. The consideration with which they are now treated by the official shows that the Chinese are ready to help their own people when there is a way to do so. The admirably organized Police Department of Canton also, zealous in its desire to clear the streets of insane and otherwise objectionable personages, is glad to make use of this hospital for treatment of the former.

Beside the many private cases from Canton and other parts of the province, patients have been received from Amoy, Foochow, Shanghai, Chinkiang and Tientsin. Two cases were received last year also from Wei-hai-wei sent down by the government of that little colony. We content that every province should have its own institution of this kind. We are glad to know that Dr. Mullooney of the Methodist Mission in Peking is planning to open a work for insane as soon as funds allow. Any help that can be given him will, we are sure, be gratefully received by him. Meantime this remains the only hospital for insane in the empire until a scheme at present put before the local government by certain of the gentry matures.

Last year all the five buildings were full, and two matsheds had to be erected to take in the overflow for which very harmless patients were selected. The officials were informed that we must refuse to receive patients excepting as some should go away, thus leaving room. We felt we must, if possible, take in the family cases; since care of the insane in the homes is difficult and often dangerous, usually unwise and sometimes cruel. The official cases on

the other hand could, if necessary, be detained temporarily in the prisons. Our U.S. Consul applied to the Viceroy for help toward erecting a new building. As a result the hospital received a grant of \$1,000 from the provincial treasury. The Police Department also made a grant of \$4,200 for the same purpose. Buildings for insane people should be fire proof and strong. And we find we still lack several thousand dollars before we can begin to build. Meantime the rooms are crowded and many patients are sleeping in matsheds, on the veranda and in the bath rooms. And new ones are pressing for admittance.

Since the opening in 1898 there have been admitted 1,489 patients. At present there are 250 and more. Last year 239 entered; 196 were discharged. Of the latter, 97 went away well, being 40% of the number admitted, 49% of the number discharged.

The medical staff consists of Dr. J. A. Hoffman and the writer.

Support. The land and permanent buildings were given almost entirely by foreign Christians. The physicians' salaries are provided for in the same way. The running expenses are just met by the income from the patients. The room-rent paid by the well-to-do is an important item. On the other hand there is always a considerable number without friends who are therefore dependent upon the hospital.

Alms. The work was begun and has been carried on as a part of the love-born work of God for man, and we thank and praise the Master for giving us this part in His service for the Chinese people.

Needs. The buildings are full and overflowing. To be able to take in the patients who are continually knocking at the door for treatment, we shall have to turn to the philanthropic sons of China and to her foreign friends residing within her boundaries, as little more can be looked for from America at this late day. We have much satisfaction in stating that certain Chinese gentlemen have expressed their willingness to try to raise a portion of the above amount locally. It is very hard to turn away these poor people. Yet we have had to refuse a considerable number already both from this province and from other provinces.

To build additional, needed houses for patients; fill in low, unhealthy land; provide good, clean water from the river; repair the older buildings; provide proper quarters for the attendants; erect new compound walls; replace the present poor entrance by one worthy of the institution; make other needed improvements and repairs; a sum of \$30,000 is required.

CHAS. C. SELDEN, M.D.,
Superintendent.

LICENSING BOARD.

ONE NOMINATION MADE.

The election of a Justice of the Peace to serve on the Licensing Board has been cancelled, and will not take place at the meeting of the Board summoned for Wednesday next. Only one nomination has been received for the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. D. W. Craib. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie, the nominee, will be elected without opposition.

THE RUBBER BUBBLE.

In the "Topics for the Times" columns, of the *Shanghai Mercury*, the following appears:—Re Rubbers, Mr. Editor, I have been favoured with the following comment in verse:

"O CALL MY DOLLARS BACK TO ME."
O sobs and sighs! O groans and moans!
O plaints and lachrymations!
O wails and woes! O threats and throes!
O snivelling aspirations!
O plungers deep! O fools, to creep
And crawl in plaintive whine!
Why weep and groan with whiplash moan?
The fault is yours, not mine!
Your guess at hidden causes why
Your bubble's burst the while.
Has wreathed full many a broker's lip.
With smirk and sniggering smile
For every man of sense can see,
With none to pull the wires,
Your only hope lies in the growth
Of the family of Buyers!

KETTLE'S SON.

THE Chinese Engineering and Mining Co.'s total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 30th April 1910 amounts to 1,978 tons and the sales during the period to 288,373 tons.

On the whole, the Calcutta shop-keeper does not appear to have displayed the same enterprise regarding the American tourists as did an ingenious hotel manager in Raogoon who housed over two hundred of the tourists. The tourists are an abominable lot, and the manager in question getting annoyed with the incessant demand for nothing more profitable than iced-water promptly put up the notice "The manager does not guarantee the water supply!"

It is notified in the *Gazette* that H. B. M. Consul-General at Yunnan has made arrangements with the Administrator of Foreign Affairs of the Province of Yunnan whereby the passports of British subjects entering China at Hekow, which have not been already sealed by a competent Chinese authority, can be presented for visa to the *Fu Tsu Pan* at that port, who is the local deputy for Foreign Affairs. As trains on the Yunnan railway only run during the day, a traveller bound for Yunnan is obliged to stay a night at Lao-Kay, and there is ample time for him after the arrival of the one train a day from Hanoi to engage his room at the hotel and then to cross over the boundary bridge to Hekow to visit the *Fu Tsu Pan* and return to Lao-Kay in time for dinner.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE KING'S DEATH.

So within the short space of a decade, two of England's greatest monarchs have been gathered to their fathers. The death of the late King is not only a national calamity in every sense of the word. By many it will be regarded in the nature of a personal loss, for the dead monarch was ever ready to exert his influence (and it was great) in the cause of peace and has not peace been the blessed asset of a nation as war has ever been a sorrowful curse at all ages and at all times? To quote from the great Disraeli, the late King's noble motto was "Peace with Honour," but during all that peaceful era, he did not fail to impress upon the nation as a whole that the best way the country could serve the interests of peace was to be prepared for war. Perhaps if Edward VII. of glorious memory was allowed to live a little longer, it would have been the greatest favour which Heaven could have bestowed upon the English nation, but this is not the time to indulge in idle speculations, which are useless and futile before "the dull, cold ear of death." The nation can only trust that the noble heritage which the late King has left behind him will be taken as the model of his life's work by the King who has just been appointed the head of countless millions and that all his efforts will be directed in increasing the prestige of the noble legacy left by his father, for after all, peace is the only determining factor which brings to a nation happiness, contentment and prosperity.

ROY SCOUTS.

Really, the Colony is fast acquiring a reputation for thorough and complete earnestness in the matter of equipping itself with up-to-date and useful institutions. A thing has only to be suggested and the next day, as it were, the thing is done and finished. A few months ago, the Hongkong University was an institution which existed only in the imagination of its sanguine-minded founder, Sir Frederick Lugard. And now we are to be furnished with two companies of boy scouts who are to be trained much on the same lines as the existing bodies of boy scouts at home. Knowing what a great national asset are the organisations which have recently been started by the Hero of Mafeking, the introduction of the system here cannot but be welcomed both by parents and Government. I wish every success to the movement.

THE LAUGHING PLANT.

If what the *Philadelphia Record* says is correct, the world has given birth to another freak of nature and the science of botany will be considerably enriched by the advent of the freak. It appears that someone (we are not told who the fortunate individual is, which is only natural) has just discovered a curious plant that grows in Arabia and is known by the name of the "Laughing Plant." This name, the journal already quoted informs us, comes from the fact that anyone who eats its seeds cannot control his laughter. The natives of the district where this plant grows, dry the seeds and reduce them to powder. A small dose of this powder makes those who eat it act very much like foolish people. The soberest person will dance, shout and laugh like a madman and rush about cutting up the most ridiculous capers for an hour. At the end of this period of hilarity, the reaction comes. The dancer is exhausted and a deep sleep comes upon him. After a nap of several hours, he awakens with no recollection of the antics he has performed. After that, the only thing I can say is that, knowing the value of a good, hearty laugh, the discoverer of the remarkable plant will be conferring a boon upon a jaded world if he imports a few seeds to different parts of the globe. I wonder if the Chinese will turn to it when opium becomes scarce?

THE DEADLY BATPIN.

Last week I had something to say with regard to the appalling size to which lovely woman's hats have reached but the nuisance, which has been created with the advent of the man-moth, hat does not end with the *chapeau*. "My hat!" one is inclined to exclaim, "What about the deadly bat-pin?" I fancy this evil is still worse than that of Chatterer millinery or mushroom toques. From an unimpeachable source, it appears that the "weapons" have been forbidden in the streets of Chicago. "If I incur the enmity of every woman in Chicago I intend to wage war relentlessly against long hatpins," was an heroic declaration made by Alderman Bauer to the judiciary committee of the Chicago Corporation. The committee-room was crowded with a deputation of women protesting against the enactment of the new city-law limiting the length of hatpins to one inch beyond the brim. Wearing hats pierced with the most aggressive of pins, the deputation greeted the Alderman's declaration with cries of derision and indignation. "The deadly stickiness," he said, "must be suppressed. If women like wearing carrots or roosters on their heads that is an affair of their own. But when it comes to wearing swords they must be stopped. One man complained to me that he was nearly decapitated the other day by the sweep of a scimitar worn by a beautiful stenographer in her hat. 'In the tramway-cars passengers are daily and hourly in danger of having their eyes torn out because their neighbour is a lovely lady addicted to this murderous fashion. The hatpin, as the deputation argues, may be the only weapon a woman has to ward off an attack. But let her then wear it sheathed in her belt or hidden in a mass of plume or hair. It will then come under the designation of a concealed weapon.' The committee has unanimously adopted the new by-law.

CONCERNING HER.

The following lines speak for themselves and must have been written by a philosopher who must have had some experience in his time—
(On reading that woman objects to being called a female.)

She's a help-mate, she's a rib, and sure I am
She's man's solace here below,
She's a ducky, she's a daisy, she's a lamp,
She's a guilding star, I know,
And in moments of seclusion,
Though she shows some slight confusion,
You may safely tell her so.
She's a ministering angel (so says Scott),
She's the salt of life, she's the salt,
She's the weaker vessel (not) my dear, she's not.

I was much mistaken (there!)
When she was wed, 'tis well to let her
Know she's called the half that's better,
As she's very well aware.
She's a petticoat, a dandy, and it's true,
She is lovely woman still,
She's a lady, she's a lady, but if you
Wish to suffer every ill
Of the which may mortal dream, hail,
Hail her merely as a female,
And be certain that you will!

CASUAL CRITIC.

PASSING OF KING EDWARD.

LORD MAYOR'S SYMPATHY.

London, 7th May.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught are at present in the Suez Canal on their way home. The Prince of Wales has sent the following telegram to the Lord Mayor, Sir John Keble, Bart.:

"I am deeply grieved to inform you that my beloved father passed away peacefully at 11.45. The Lord Mayor replied tendering the sympathy and condolence of the citizens of London and continued:—'God in His mercy comfort you and the Princess. The prayers of the nation are with you and we keenly share your sorrows.'"

The Lord Mayor sent a similar telegram to Queen Alexandra.

GERMAN SYMPATHY.

A telegram of the *Ostasiatischer Lloyd* states:—The German Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, and Baron Schö, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, have expressed to the British Government the sympathy of the German Government on the death of King Edward, through Sir William Goschen, the British Ambassador in Berlin, and Count Wolf-Metternich, the German Ambassador in London. The German Emperor has given up his intention of staying at Wiesbaden, and will presumably go to London. The festivities which are being prepared in Berlin for the reception of ex-President Roosevelt, have been postponed. The Reichstag will give notice of public mourning May 9. The Presidents of both Houses of the Prussian Diet have expressed in warm addresses their sincere sympathy with the loss which has befallen the British reigning dynasty. The whole German Press publishes most cordial appreciations of the late King, especially the official *Reichsanzeiger*. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* praises the statesmanlike activity of King Edward and the highly esteemed position he has filled among the rulers of the world. The paper is mindful of the large personal influence which King Edward exercised over international politics as well as over the domestic politics of Great Britain, and the keenness of mind and perseverance with which the late King created new lines of policy and achieved his aims. The *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung* mentions the fact that the first act of government of King Edward was the appointment of the German Emperor to be Field-Marshal of the British Army. King George, it is pointed out, studied at Heidelberg University, and was present at the opening of the Kiel Canal. From these times as well as from other occasions, when as Prince of Wales he has represented the British Government, the German people has the best recollection of the new King.

SYMPATHY ABROAD.

London, May 9

Telegrams from Berlin state that the German Court has gone into mourning for a month. Pope Pius X has sent his most affecting telegram expressing his warmest sympathy.

KING GEORGE V.

THE PRIVY COUNCIL.

London, May 9.

In the course of his speech at the meeting of the Privy Council on Saturday King George said: "The earnest object of my life will be to follow the footsteps of my father and at the same time to uphold the constitutional government of these realms. I am deeply sensible of my heavy responsibilities, but I know that I can rely upon Parliament and people in these islands and in my dominions over the seas for their help in the discharge of my arduous duties and upon their strength and guidance."

THE WEATHER.

On the 14th at 12.05 p.m.—The depression lying in the neighbourhood of S.W. Japan yesterday, is moving towards N.E. over the Sea of Japan. The barometer has risen moderately, to slightly over S. China and the Loochoos, while it is inclined to fall in N. China. Pressure is highest over the Pacific to the N.E. of Japan.

Moderate N.E. and E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and moderate S.E. and E. winds over the northern shores of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.85 inches.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S.E. winds, moderate; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel, N.E. and E. winds, moderate.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook, S.E. and E. winds, moderate.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, S.W. and S. winds, moderate.

COMMERCIAL.

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. write on 13th inst.:

Business in local stocks has continued dull and restricted, and no changes of any importance have to be recorded. The sad news of the death of His Majesty King Edward VII. cast a gloom over the Colony and has no doubt been responsible to a certain extent for the general inactivity of the market.

Rubbers have recovered to some extent from the depression obtaining at the end of last week, but it would seem unlikely that the boom rates of last month will be again reached for the present. A fair business has been transacted and the market has assumed a healthier tone.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks are still quoted at \$960, but there are sellers at this rate and could possibly be had slightly cheaper. The price in London is down 10s. to 491. National Banks are unaltered at \$76.

Marine Insurances.—Cantons have advanced and sales have taken place at \$175 and \$177, the market closing with further buyers at the latter rate. Unions have again been sold at \$340 with more shares offering. North Chinas have weakened to Tls. 110. Yangtzes are steady at Tls. 200.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are still in request at \$13. Hongkong Fires can now be placed at the improved rate of \$145.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are offering at \$30. Indo Chinas are in some demand and sales at \$71 have been effected. The price at home, according to "Reuters," is the same, viz. 24. 5/- for the preference and 21. 5/- for the ordinary shares. China and Malacca are obtainable at \$8. Douglas Steamships have received a little attention and business at \$33 has taken place; there has also been some inclination to buy forward. Star Ferries are steady at \$26 for the old and at \$14 for the new. Shell Transports have strengthened considerably, the latest advices by wire from London making them 9/-; a large business has been done in them locally at advancing rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened a little and are now offering at \$77. Lurons are obtainable at \$18. Mining.—Rauhs have been dealt in to a fair extent at various rates, the market closing with sellers at \$81. Chinese Engineering and Mining Co. have been sold at Tls. 8.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are still obtainable at \$60. Shanghai Docks are quoted at Tls. 77. Kowloon Wharves have been dealt in at \$7, \$57 and \$58 with more buyers at the latter rate. Shanghai and Hongkong Wharves are quoted slightly higher at Tls. 122. Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands have been dealt in at \$102 and Humphreys at \$81. Kowloon Lands are asked for at \$30. Hongkong Hotels remain at \$107 for the old shares and at \$33 for the new. Shanghai Lands are firmer with buyers at Tls. 112.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are weak with sellers at 3 1/2. Ewos, according to advice by wire, have weakened, being now obtainable at Tls. 13 1/2. Other Northern Mills (mill advices) are as follows:—Lau Keng Mow, Tls. 74, Internationals Tls. 62 and Soy Chees Tls. 250.

Miscellaneous.—A recent flotation, "The Tonkin Pulp and Paper Co.," has been well received and details appear elsewhere in this circular. The company has been formed to acquire a large concession in French Indo-China on which bamboo grows in great profusion, from which it is proposed to manufacture paper pulp. The company is a combination of French and British interests and from the prospectus would appear likely to prove a very successful venture. The shares have been dealt in at varying rates and possibly \$32 would be paid for the partly paid (\$25 paid up). Green Islands have again been the medium of a large business but sellers still predominate at \$71. China Providents are firm and sales have taken place at \$20 and China Lights at \$10.80; however, there are none of the latter now obtainable under \$1. Watsons are wanted after sales at \$64. Hongkong Ropes can be placed to a small extent at \$21. Peak Trams have buyers both for the old and new shares. China Borooses have dropped back to \$11. Langkats have weakened a good deal and are off 1/10 at Tls. 1375. Sumatras are also lower with sellers at Tls. 280.

Rubbers.—A local company, The Toerangle Rubber Co., Ltd., has made its appearance, particulars of which are given in our quotation columns. Although it is a planting venture its relatively small capital and excellent prospects have attracted investors and the shares have been done at 7/6 premium for 7/6 partly paid shares; there are, however, sellers at this price. Anglo Malays are rather firmer with buyers at 3/6. Allagars have improved to 7/3 in London and Castlefields are quoted 12 1/2. Carey Uniteds are 3/5 prem. and Eastern Internationals have risen to 47/- Highlands have been done at 145/- and Kamunings at 9/9 premium. Kuala Lumpur are 215/-. Ledburys have been sold at various rates from 96/- to 105/-. Linggis have been steadily round about 64/-. Sungei Kapars are quoted 185/- buyers ex div. United Serdangs are firmer with none obtainable under 140/-. All Singapore Stocks remain very quiet at recent quotations with no business to report, except small sales of Sandycrofts at \$10 (Strait) and Glenelg at \$33 and \$33 (Strait). United Singapore are quoted \$33 ex rights from Singapore.

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FRICTION MARKET.

In their fortnightly report of 14th inst., Messrs. Lamka and Rogge write:—The freight market during the past fortnight has again been one of not much activity, inquiries generally have fallen off, whilst some special orders

could not be filled for want of tonnage in suitable position.

Saigon/Hongkong.—There have been a few charters only, though the prices obtained locally are the highest since 1908. The total destruction by fire of one of the biggest rice mills in Saigon has caused a panic in the market, and prices on rice have risen considerably since the occurrence. Reports from the interior continue to prove discouraging, and if confidence is to be placed in same, sellers are to count upon a damage of about 40% sustained by the unharvested crop through the unreasonable rains experienced lately.

Whilst 10 cents could be obtained early during the fortnight, latest fixtures have been effected at 18 cents, and this figure can be taken as the closing rate.

Saigon to North.—Several boats fixed to the Philippines were fortunate enough to secure a cargo to the North, several charters being put through to Hankow and one to Nanking at 36/34 cents per picul.

A cargo of 30,000 piculs of rice has also been booked from Hanoi to Nanking, destination afterwards being changed to Tungchow, at 24 cents per picul.

Saigon/Java has had a few settlements at 26 cents per picul, to one port N. C. Java, for June loading.

Saigon/Philippines.—There has been a total absence of inquiries for tonnage, recently reported stocks being said to suffice for some time to come.

Saigon to other directions nothing has been done.

Bangkok.—Only one charter has transpired since last reported. Cargo continues plentiful, but the rush has subsided for the moment as paddy supplies have fallen off as a consequence of the Song Krai holidays.

Newchwang.—The Canton market for beans and beanseeds has collapsed, and demand for outside tonnage has therefore vanished. There is only the fixture of one steamer for Amoy done locally.

Coal. Freights from Japan continue firm and various inquiries remain unresponded to. Business brought off in following directions:—

Moji/Hongkong \$1.90 to \$2, Wakamatsu/Canton \$3 per ton, Miki/Hongkong, private terms.

Time-charter.—The German s.s. *Vorwarts* has again found employment in the South on 6 months time-charter at Straits \$4,000 per month, and s.s. *Fiume* 2 months for cattle trade at Hkg. \$5.80, both are very satisfactory rates indeed for such size of vessels.

Sale.—The small German s.s. *Pelko* 417 tons net reg., has been sold to Japan, terms are kept private.

Sail Tonnage loading or to load.—For autumn loading hence for Baltimore and New York, Brit. bark *Eclipse* 2,669 tons net reg. and Brit. ship *Autopole*, 2,632 tons net reg., have been chartered to take the berth in September next respectively.

Sail Tonnage Disengaged.—None. Departure of Sailers.—None.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM.

Sir Alexander Hoile is reported to have been specially detailed by the British Foreign Office to travel all over China to investigate and report on the cultivation of the poppy. Sir Alexander will be more than a year on his travels. He will make an exhaustive investigation so as to forward an exact idea of how far the suppression of the opium evil has been carried out, and to what extent the poppy is now being cultivated.—N. C. D. News.

BATUANAM RUBBER CO.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Batuanam Rubber Co. was held at Shanghai on 9th inst. The meeting, which was an entirely formal one, was presided over by Mr. M. Speelman, and the others present included Messrs. H. J. Craig (one of the Directors), J. P. Roche, A. J. Watson, G. S. Lindsay, and Maurice Beck, who acted as Secretary to the meeting.

Mr. Beck having read the notice calling the meeting, the Chairman spoke as follows:—

Gentlemen, this is a purely formal meeting and is called in order to comply with the Hongkong Ordinances. The company was duly incorporated on February 8th. The estate has been transferred to the company and at present the manager, Mr. S. W. Moorhouse, is making preparations for a vigorous planting policy and this autumn your directors hope to have at least 500 acres more under rubber. There are two assistants on the estate, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Black, and the Singapore Agents are Messrs. Barlow and Co. From all reports at present to hand, matters on the estate are progressing favourably. Steps have already been taken to see that the buildings are put in proper order to accommodate the staff. There is nothing more to do to-day and no business to transact, so I will conclude my few remarks by thanking you for your attendance this afternoon.

The meeting then terminated.

Events Coming.

Saturday, 14th May.
Boxing, Belle View Stadium, 9 p.m.

Monday, 16th May.
Bank holiday.

Tuesday, 17th May.
Sanitary Board meeting, 3.45 p.m.

Wednesday, 18th May.
Auction sale of 477 bales raw silk, No. 16 Godown, Kowloon, 11 a.m.

Thursday, 19th May.
Legislative Council meeting, 2.30 p.m.

Friday, 20th May.
Day of Mourning, *dis non*.

Monday, 23rd May.
Auction sale of G. L. 34, R.W.D., at 3 p.m.

To-day's Advertisement.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have this day REMOVED our OFFICES to 5, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Chater Road, hitherto occupied by the National Bank of China.

E. S. KADOORIE & CO.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910. [372]

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S RUBBER QUOTATIONS.

May 14th, 3.00 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares, by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co.:

Allagars	7/9
Anglo-Javas	Tls. 30
Anglo-Malays	32/6
Balgownies	31/3
Batu Tigas	110/-
Bertams	—
Bukit Kajangs	—
Bukit Rajabs	—
Carey Uniteds	35/- prem.
Castlefields	130/-
Changkat Serdangs	320
Cheras	312
Dumansaras	185/-
Eastern Internationals	47/6 prem.
Fed. Selangors	—
Glenelgs	33/50
Glenashels	—
Gocondas	145/-
Golden Hopes	—
Highlands and Lowlands	157/6
Indragiris	340
Inch Kenneths	—
Jequies	—
Jonglancers	—
Kamunings	111/- prem.
Kuala Lumpurs	210/-
Leadrons (fully paid)	—
Leadrons (ppd.)	105/- prem.
Labus	—
Ledburys	110/-
Linggis	65/6
London Asiatics	171/-
London Ventures	9/-
Merrimaus	—
Pajamas	118
Pegohs	52
Rubber Trusts	70/- prem.
Sagges	310/-
Sandycrofts	540
Sapong	41/-
Seafields	—
Sekongs	40/- prem.
Shelfords	83/3
Singapore & Johores	52
Sumatra Paras.	—
Sungei Chohs	110/-
Sungei Kapars	200/-
Tandjongs	55/- prem.
Tangkabs	30/- prem.
Totangie	7/6 prem.
Ulu Rantu	—
United Serdangs	140/-
United Singapore	33 ex rights
United Sumatras	14/6
United Langkats	—

Para Rubber 11/- per lb.

London Asiatics have declared an interim dividend of 2/6.

Labus and Consolidated Malays are now 2/- shares at par.

SENAWANG CO.'S OUTPUT.

The directors of the Senawang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd., announce that the output of dry Para rubber from the Senawang estates for the month of April was 4,305 lb.

Intimations.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED.

Choice Australian
BEEF, LAMB, MUTTON,
RABBITS and HARES.

ASAHI BEER
SAPPORO BEER

TO BE OBTAINED
FROM ALL WINE DEALERS

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1875 the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant, (WHIT MONDAY).

Hongkong, 10th May, 1910. [363]

FIRE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1876 all FIRE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant (WHIT MONDAY).

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [367]

MARINE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

WHITSUNTIDE HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 6 of 1876 all MARINE INSURANCE OFFICES will be CLOSED for the transaction of Public Business on MONDAY, the 16th instant (WHIT MONDAY).

By Order,

A. R. LOWE,
Secretary.

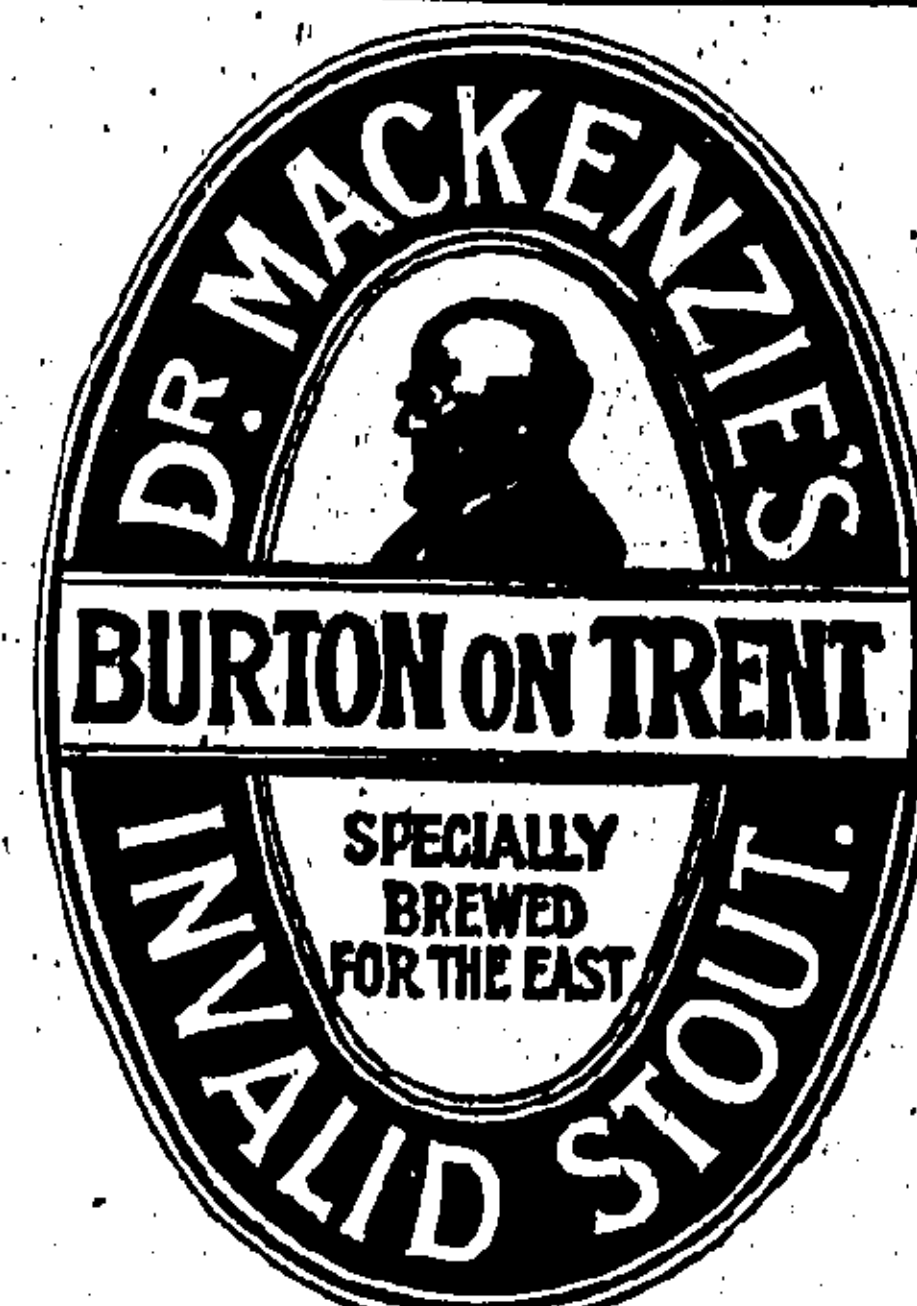
Hongkong, 13th May, 1910. [368]

G. R. NOTICE.

THE attention of OWNERS of PROPERTY and CONTRACTORS in the Colony is directed to Clauses Nos. 26 and 27 of the Water Works Ordinance 1903 and to the Water Works Regulations governing the construction of services for the supply of water. Any person infringing or neglecting to comply with the Clauses specified or with the Regulations is liable to heavy penalties.

W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority.

Public Works Department,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1910 [369]



DR. MACKENZIE'S INVALID STOUT.

UNSURPASSED IN QUALITY AND CONDITION.
LIGHT, PALATABLE AND HIGHLY NUTRITIOUS.
BEST VALUE.

P-r Case 4 doz. Quarts... \$18.50
P-r Case 8 doz. Pints... 20.50
P-r Case 8 doz. Splits... 14.00

To be had also per doz.

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

WINE MERCHANTS,

12, Queen's Road, Central.

Telephone 185.
Hongkong, 12th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S

Royal Mail Steamship Line.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan) Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and St. John, N.B., &c. (Subject to alteration).

Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong.	From Quebec.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, MAY 24TH.	"EMPRESS OF BRITAIN" FRIDAY, JULY 1ST.
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, JUNE 4TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, JULY 22ND.
"EMPRESS OF CHINA" SATURDAY, JUNE 25TH.	"EMPRESS OF IRELAND" FRIDAY, AUGUST 12TH.
"EMPRESS OF INDIA" SATURDAY, JULY 16TH.	"ALLAN LINE" FRIDAY, SEPT. 2ND.
"MONTEAGLE" TUESDAY, AUGUST 16TH.	
"EMPRESS OF JAPAN" SATURDAY, AUGUST 6TH.	

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at St. John, N.B. or Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,000 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic. The "Empress" Steamers on the Pacific and on the Atlantic are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal ports in Canada, the United States and Europe, also around the World. HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct line). Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston.

SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and the families.

Through Passengers are allowed Stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route. R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (termed Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class in Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port 43.
Via New York 45.
For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—
J. W. GRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
TIENSIN via SWATOW, WEIHAI, SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"CHEONGSHING" SUNDAY, 15th May, Daylight.	
SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI	"CHOYANG" TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.	
TIENSIN	"KUTSANG" TUESDAY, 17th May, Noon.	
SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"CHISHING" TUESDAY, 17th May, 4 P.M.	
MANILA, PENANG & CALCUTTA	"AMARA" WEDNESDAY, 18th May, Noon.	
MANILA	"PUENSANG" THURSDAY, 19th May, 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"LOONGSANG" FRIDAY, 20th May, 4 P.M.	

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN (Occupying 24 Days). The steamers "Katsang," "Nanyang" and "Fookang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried. Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Yagatsu, Otsu, Tientsin & Newchwang. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD., General Managers.

Telephone No. 215. Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
SHANGHAI	"LIHAI" 1st May, Daylight.	
BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA	"SHANTUNG" 16th " 4 P.M.	
SWATOW, AMOY, CEBU & ILOILO	"BUNGIANG" 16th " 4 P.M.	
MANILA	"YAWING" 17th " 3 P.M.	
NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"KWANGSE" 17th " 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"ANHU" 18th " 4 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHINCHUA" 22nd Daylight.	
CHIFOO & TIENSIN	"KUEIKOW" 22nd Daylight.	
MANILA	"TEAN" 24th " 3 P.M.	
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN" 26th " 4 P.M.	
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIA	"CHANGSHA" 26th " 4 P.M.	

Reduced Saloon Fare, single and return, to Manila and Australian Ports. DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANDU".

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australia, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA TWIN-SOREW STEAMERS and TIENSIN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in State-rooms and Dining Saloons.

SHANGHAI LINE.

FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SOREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chuan, Linan, Chinshui) with excellent passenger accommodation, Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloons, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo to through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

Fares—\$45 single, \$80 return. For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS.

Telephone No. 16. Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

HONGKONG—MANILA.

CHINA AND MANILA

STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship.	Tons.	Captain.	For.	Sailing Dates.
"AFIRO"	5540	R. Rodger	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st May, at Noon.
"RUBI"	5510	A. Fraser	"	SATURDAY, 28th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to SHEWAN TOMES & CO., GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

Shipping—Steamers.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(Subject to Alteration.)

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Connecting at TACOMA with

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND PUGET SOUND RAILWAY,

AND

THE CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

(The only direct train service, without transshipment, also shortest and fastest route from the Pacific Coast to CHICAGO). Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the U.S.A. and Canada, also to the principal Ports in Mexico, Central and South America.

For.	Steamers.	T. G. Tonnage.	Leaves.
TACOMA v. KEELUNG, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	"CHICAGO MARU" Capt. I. Goto	6,182	WEDNESDAY, 18th May, at Noon.
Do.	"TACOMA MARU" Capt. H. Yamamoto	6,178	WEDNESDAY, 15th June, at Noon.

The Co.'s newly built steamers have fair speed. Superior accommodation for steerage passengers situated AMIDSHIP. A limited number of Cabin passengers carried at low rates. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels. Special attention given towards Express connection.

HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST, PORTS & FORMOSA SERVICE.

For.	Steamers.	Leaves.
TAMSAI v. SWATOW & AMOY.	"DAIJIN MARU" Capt. Y. Koburaki	SUNDAY, 15th May, at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW, AMOY and FOOSHOW	"OHOSHUN MARU" Capt. T. Suruga	THURSDAY, 19th May, at 8 A.M.
ANPING via SWATOW and AMOY	"SOSHU MARU" Capt. Y. Yamamoto	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at 10 A.M.

Fair speed. Superior passenger accommodation. Electric light throughout. First class cuisine.

The newly built steamers: "OHOSHUN MARU" and "BUJUN MARU"—First class Cabins AMIDSHIP.

For information of Freight, Passengers, Sailings, etc., apply at the Co.'s Local Branch Office at Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Buildings.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES.
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID	"HIRANO MARU" Capt. H. Frater, Tons 9000 "TAKO MARU" Capt. A. Christensen, Tons 8300 "KAMO MARU" Capt. F. L. Sommer, Tons 9000	WEDNESDAY, 25th May, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 22nd June, at Daylight.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "KAMAKURA MARU" Capt. J. Nagao, Tons 7000 } SATURDAY, 18th June From KOBE.

VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE { "TAMBA MARU" Capt. K. Sato, Tons 7000 "AWA MARU" Capt. S. Ishikawa, Tons 7000 "SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA" }	TUESDAY, 24th May, at Noon. TUESDAY, 21st June, at Noon.
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SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE AND BRISBANE	"KUMANO MARU" Capt. M. Winckler, Tons 6000 "YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000	FRIDAY, 10th June, at Noon. FRIDAY, 8th July, at Noon.
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BOMBAY, via SINGAPORE AND COLOMBO { "WAKASA MARU" Capt. N. Nielsen, Tons 7000 } TUESDAY, 17th May.

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA { "YAWATA MARU" Capt. T. Sekine, Tons 5000 } WEDNESDAY, 8th June, at Noon.

KOBE and YOKOHAMA { "AKI MARU" Capt. K. Homma, Tons 7000 } MONDAY, 30th May, at Noon.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE { "HOSHA MARU" Capt. Y. Nomura, Tons 6000 } TUESDAY, 24th May.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

BETWEEN

HONGKONG AND JAPAN PORTS.

COMMENCING 1ST JUNE, ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA RETURN.	KOBE RETURN.	MOJI RETURN.	NAGASAKI RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$80	\$70	\$60	\$50

With option of rail between calling ports in Japan.

Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy. Cargo only. Carries deck passengers. Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the GREAT NORTHERN and NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAYS and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued. Between Nagasaki and Yokohama, 1st and 2nd class through passengers have the option of travelling by Rail.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, etc., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Charter Road.

T. KUBUMOTO.

Shipping—Steamers

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE AFOAR" Captain G. F. Hudson, will be despatched for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 17th May, at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DAVID SASSOON & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON, ROTTERDAM AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"MONMOUTHSHIRE" Captain G. E. Warner, will be despatched as above on or about 25th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents.

Hongkong, 14th May, 1910.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

TO NEW YORK,

VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL (With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast.)

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK ONLY:

S.S. "SURUGA" About 31st May.

For Freight and further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd May, 1910.

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"EMPIRE" Captain Helms, will be despatched as above on MONDAY, the 30th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in state-rooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.

Hongkong, 13th May, 1910.

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the principal ports in Mexico, and Central and South America.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR VANCOUVER, B.C., TACOMA & SEATTLE

VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain.	Sailing Date.
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Ocean 4,657 F. W. Davies 12th June

Kumero 4,123 J. Mathie 6th July

Americ 4,363 J. Boyd 26th July

Savaria 4,132 F. S. Cowley 23rd Aug.

These steamers are specially fitted for the carriage of Asiatic Steerage passengers.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents.

Queen's Buildings. Hongkong, 9th May, 1910.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

SELF CURE NO FRICTION! MARVEL UPON MARVELS!

NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.

but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION.

A complete revolution has been wrought in the department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been more or less dragging out a miserable existence.

THERAPION No. 1—The Sovereign Remedy for discharges, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin eruptions, ulcerations, pains and swelling of the joints, and all those complaints which mercury and arsenicals are regularly but erroneously supposed to cure. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood and thoroughly eliminates all poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for debility, nervousness, impaired vitality, sleeplessness, distaste and incapacity for business or pleasure, loss of appetite, blushing, indigestion, pains in the back and head, and all disorders resulting from dissipation, early excesses, etc., which the faculty to partially recognize, because so important to cure even before.

THERAPION No. 4—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 5—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 6—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 7—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 8—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 9—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

THERAPION No. 10—The Sovereign Remedy for all forms of chronic catarrhs, cystitis, etc., and all those ailments which are so difficult to cure by other means.

Intimations.

"SOLIGNUM."

A PERFECT preservative stain for Wool, Stone, and Brickwork.

It protects against Decay, Fungus, Dry Rot, the Ravages of Insects and Vermin (especially the white ant) and the action of the weather.

"Solignum" really does what is claimed for it, as may be seen from the testimonials of the Governments of India, the Sudan, &c. In Drums and Barrels of various colours.

Prospectus and all further information from

SIEMSEN & CO., (Machinery Dept.) Hongkong, Sole Agents.

Hongkong, 7th December, 1900.

FURNITURE WAREHOUSE.

LI KWONG LOONG & CO.

CABINET-MAKERS AND ART DECORATORS, from Shanghai, has re-opened their FURNITURE STORE

No. 19, DES VEXUX ROAD CENTRAL.

The only Shop in Hongkong with this name

WHERE HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE of every description can be made to order to any design required.

Have been patronised by the Hongkong Club, Hongkong Hotel, Telegraph Co., Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Firms and other leading Establishments in the Colony, to whom reference can be made as to the Superior Workmanship and Materials of the Furniture, &c., supplied.

Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., write as follows:—

"We have pleasure in stating that Mr. LI KWONG LOONG furnished the Annex to our Dispensary and gave us every satisfaction."

(Sd.) A. S. WATSON & CO.

15th May, 1899.

ORDERS punctually attended to, and CHARGES most moderate.

AN INSPECTION INVITED.

Hongkong, 6th August, 1907.

FRENCH STORE.

NOTICE.

We beg to inform our numerous customers and the public in general that we have been appointed Agent for the "CREME SIMON" and all Simon's Produces for Toilet

Requisites, Perfumery, Powder, Soap, etc.

INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Hongkong, 21st January, 1910.

OSMAN & CASUM,

1 & 3, D'AGUILAR STREET.

JUST UNPACKED

Ladies' Trimmed and Untrimmed HATS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS & FEATHERS.

MUSLIN and FIGURED VOILES.

LACE and EMBROIDERIES a speciality.

TABLE LINENS, SERVIETTES and HOUSEHOLD LINENS.

Samples on application.

Coast Port Orders carefully executed.

Hongkong, 6th September, 1909.

Dentistry.

Dr. M. H. CHAUN, DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR, ROOMS 2 and 3.

From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

Telephone 126.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1910.

TSIN TING

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY

STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'AGUILAR STREET.

REASONABLE FEES

Consultation Free.

Hongkong, 9th Jan. 1910.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIN & Co., Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
				RESERVE.	AT WORKING ACCOUNT		
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation	120,000	\$115	\$125	{ £1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000 }	\$2,029,018	£2.5/- for half year ending 31.12.09 @ ex 1/91 = \$15.11	{ \$60 sellers London £91/-
National Bank of China, Limited	90,025	£7	£6	{ £4,000 \$40,000 }	\$30,552	\$2 (London 1/6) for 1901	\$76 buyers
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,500,000 \$15,000,000 \$15,000,000 }	none	\$10 for 1908	177 1/2 sales
North China Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	£15	£5	{ Tls. 227,000 Tls. 113,513 Tls. 146,386 }	Tls. 307,573	Final of 7/6 making 15/- for 1908	Tls. 110
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	\$287,984	Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an interim divid- end of \$30 per share for 1909	\$240 sellers
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	\$707,627	\$12 and bonus \$3 for 1907	\$200
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company	20,000	\$100	\$20	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	\$418,406	\$6 and bonus \$2 for 1908	\$113 1/2 & b.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	{ \$1,000,000 \$10,000,000 \$10,000,000 }	\$426,218	\$27 for 1908	\$345 buyers
SHIPPING.							
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	30,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$57,743 \$577,430 \$577,430 }	Dr. \$3,777	5% for 1908	\$8 sellers
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	20,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$230,000 \$2,300,000 \$2,300,000 }	Nil.	2 1/2 for year ending 30.6.1908	\$33
Hongkong, Canton & Amoy Steamship Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	\$15	{ \$103,545 \$1,035,450 \$1,035,450 }	\$88,766	Final of \$1 1/2 for account 1910	\$30 sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£13,755	5/- for 1907 on Preference shares only @ ex 1/6 11/16 = \$3. 154	\$71 buyers
Do. (Deferred)	60,000	£5	£5	{ £10,000 £100,000 £100,000 }	£13,755	3rd in. of 2/- per sh. (coop. No. 12) making in all 4/- for 1908 & interim of 1/- for ac. '09	95/- buyers
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited	2,000,000	£1	£1	{ £100,000 £1,000,000 £1,000,000 }	£192,994	\$1.00 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$16
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$5,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$1,122	\$0.50 for year ending 10.4.1909	\$14 1/2
REFINERIES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited	20,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$20,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	Dr. \$1,090	\$10 per share for 1909	\$178 sellers
Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited	7,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$13,801	\$3 for 1907	\$28 sellers
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited	7,000	Tls. 10	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 100,000 Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 1,000,000 }	Tls. 6.02	Tls. 10 for year ending 31.8.09	Tls. 900 buyers
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	1,000,000	£1	£1	{ £215,000 £2,150,000 £2,150,000 }	£1,435	Final of 1/6 making 3/- for 1909	Tls. 18
Headwaters Mining Company	60,000	Pa. 10	Pa. 10	{ £1,390 £13,900 £13,900 }	£1,435	First year	Pa. 10 buyers
Raub Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited	150,000	£1	£1	{ £4.75 £47,500 £47,500 }	Dr. £2,291	3/- per share 13th dividend	\$8 1/2 sellers
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Feenick (Geo.) & Co., Limited	16,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$25,275 \$252,750 \$252,750 }	Dr. \$8,460	\$1.75 for year ending 31.12.08	\$10
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$550	\$50	{ \$550,000 \$5,500,000 \$5,500,000 }	\$264,847	\$2 1/2 for 1909	\$58 buyers
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	50,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$128,765	Interim of \$1 1/2 for account 1909	160 sellers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	55,700	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 1,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 Tls. 10,000,000 }	Tls. 6,261	Interim of Tls. 2 1/2 for 1910	Tls. 77
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited	36,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 697,257 Tls. 6,972,570 Tls. 6,972,570 }	Tls. 9,222	Final of Tls. 4 for 1909	Tls. 122
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	25,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 100	{ Tls. 15,000 Tls. 150,000 Tls. 150,000 }	Tls. 4,314	Tls. 6 for year ending 20.2.09	Tls. 102 sellers
Central Stores, Limited	50,123	\$15	\$15	{ \$15,000 \$150,000 \$150,000 }	\$24,641	\$1.20 on old and 60 cents on first new issue	\$16 buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	12,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$1,227	\$2.60 on old shares and 1.30 on new shares	\$107 1/2
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	\$100	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$27,911	for half year ending 31.12.09	\$102 sales
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited	150,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$5,471	Interim of 3/- for account 1909	\$8 1/2
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited	6,000	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$269	45 cents for 1909	\$30 buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 1,525,045 Tls. 15,250,450 Tls. 15,250,450 }	Tls. 63,969	\$2 1/2 for 1909	Tls. 112
West Point Building Company, Limited	12,500	\$50	\$50	{ \$50,000 \$500,000 \$500,000 }	\$1,958	Final of 6% bonus Tls. 1 for 1909	\$40 sellers
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	Tls. 5	{ Tls. 250,000 Tls. 2,500,000 Tls. 2,500,000 }	Tls. 10,991	Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09	Tls. 131 1/2
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited	125,000	\$10	\$1	{ Tls. 40,098 Tls. 400,980 Tls. 400,980 }	\$9,551	50 cents for year ending 31.7.08	\$6 1/2 sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	Tls. 75	{ Tls. 175,000 Tls. 1,750,000 Tls. 1,750,000 }	Tls. 3,272	Tls. 7 1/2 for year ending 30.9.09	Tls. 62
Lao-kuang-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	Tls. 10	{ Tls. 800 Tls. 8,000 Tls. 8,000 }	Tls. 4,820	Tls. 6 for 1909	Tls. 74
Sey Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited	2,000	Tls. 400	Tls. 50	{ Tls. 31,272 Tls. 312,720 Tls. 312,720 }	Tls. 31,272	Tls. 25 for 1901	Tls. 250
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited	8,604	12/6	12/6	{ £1,500 £15,000 £15,000 }	£648	15% per share for 1908	\$10 buyers
China-Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	\$12	{ £140,000 £1,400,000 £1,400,000 }	Nil.	60 cents for 1909	\$11 sellers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$61,138	0 cents for year ended 23.2.06	\$2 sellers
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	125,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	2,602	80 cents for 1909	\$8 1/2 buyers
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	{ \$1,400 \$14,000 \$14,000 }	\$1,891	\$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09	\$10 buyers
Green Island Cement Company, Limited	400,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$13,000 \$130,000 \$130,000 }	\$4,290	Final of 40 cents making in all 75 cents per share for 1909	\$14 sellers
H. Price & Company, Limited	12,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$5,000 \$50,000 \$50,000 }	\$670	80 cents for year ending 31.12.08	\$12
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited	60,000	\$10	\$1	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	\$11,798	A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents	\$20 sales
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	5,000	\$25	\$25	{ \$150,000 \$1,500,000 \$1,500,000 }	\$7,616	Final of \$3 for 1909	\$160 sellers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	60,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$10,000 \$100,000 \$100,000 }	\$9,176	Final of \$1 making in all \$2 for 1910	\$24 1/2 sellers
Maatshappij tot Rijne, Bosch en Landbouwen plaatje in Langkat, Limited	25,000	Gs. 100	Gs. 100	{ Tls. 547,500 Tls. 5,475,000 Tls. 5,475,000 }	Tls. 316,582	4th interim of Tls. 1 1/2 for 1909	Tls. 2,375
Peak Tramways Company, Limited	25,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$20,000 \$200,000 \$200,000 }	\$1,204	80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.09	\$15 buyers
Peak Tramways Company (new)	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	18,640	None	\$1.60 buyers
Philippine Company, Limited	75,000	\$10	\$10	{ Tls. 14,810 Tls. 148,100 Tls. 148,100 }	Tls. 5,250	Final Tls. 5 making Tls. 8 for 1908	Tls. 280
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited	20,000	Tls. 20	Tls. 20	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	Dr. \$31,096	None	\$25 buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	\$25	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	\$63	40 cents for year ending 31.5.09	\$5 buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$25	\$5	{ \$11,956 \$119,560 \$119,560 }	none	60 cents for year ending 31.12.03	\$9 sellers
Union Waterboat Company, Limited	50,000	\$10	\$10	{ \$46,000 \$460,000 \$460,000 }	\$342	60 cents per ord. share for year ending 31.5.09	\$12 1/2 sellers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	10,000	\$10	\$5	{ \$100,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 }	\$2,618	Final of 30 cents for 1908	\$6 1/2 sales
Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	\$10	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	\$722	Final of 30 cts. making 80 cts. for the year ended 30th June, 1906	\$3 sellers
William Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	\$7	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	none	First year	\$37 1/2
Societe des Pulpes et Papeeries du Tonkin	1,200	Halphong	25	{ none \$10,000 \$100,000 }	none		

Printed and Published by JOHN PETER HARRIS for the Hongkong Telegraph Company, Limited, at the Printing Office of the Company, No. 1, W. W. Road, in the City of Victoria, Hongkong.

Intimations

COMPANIA GENERAL DE
TABACOS
DE FILIPINAS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1882. CAPITAL £1,000,000.



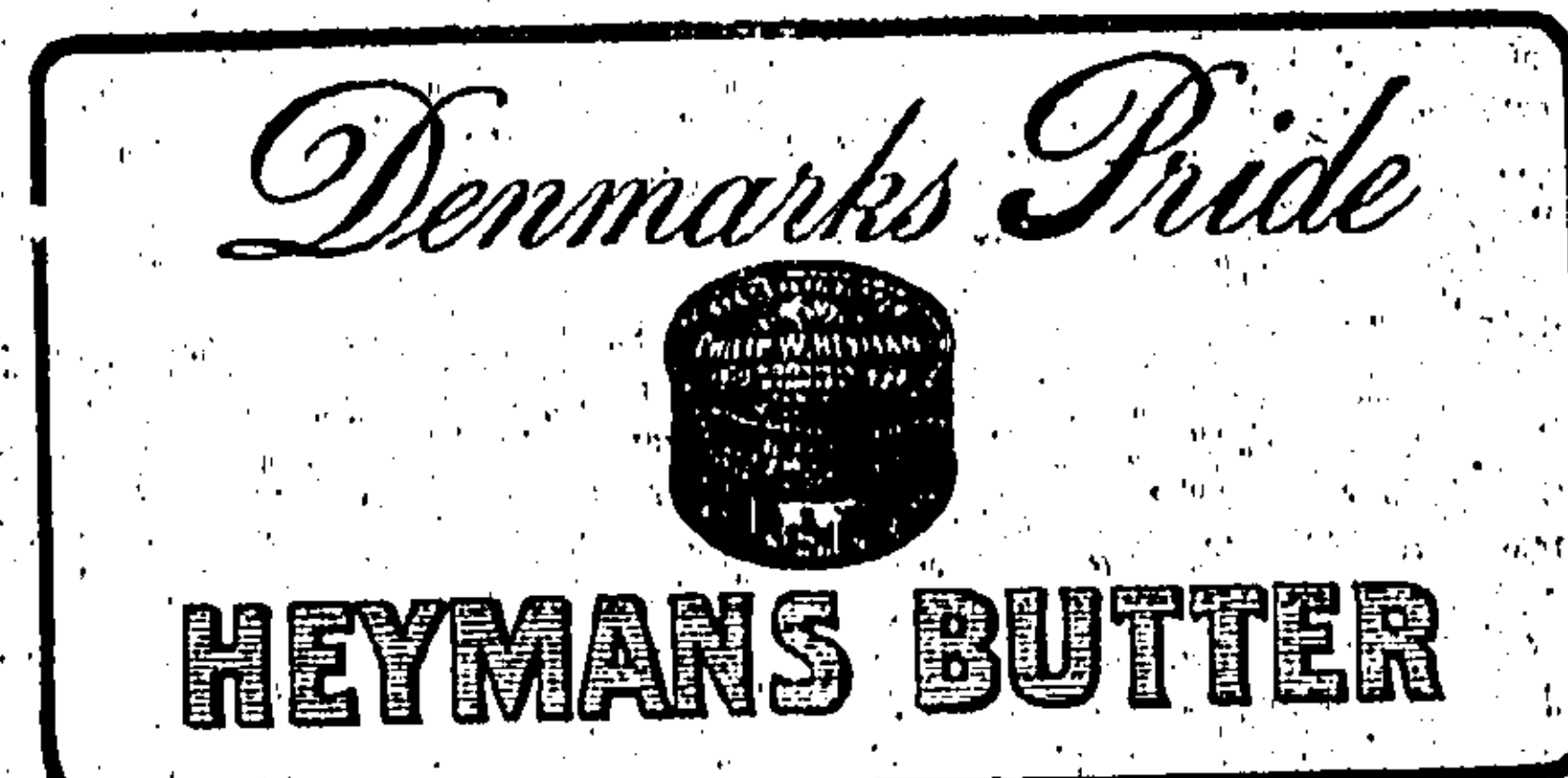
"LA FLOR DE LA ISABELA."

High grade cigars manufactured with the best selected leaf grown in the estates of the Company.

SPECIAL BRANDS:

Pigtails, Vegueros Especiales, Regalia A Lopez, Regalia G Pereira, Favoritos A Lopez, Favoritos A Correa, Perlas Especiales, Exquisitos, Reina Victoria, High Life, Londres Finos, Conchas Finas, and other Current Brands.

RETAILED IN ALL THE LEADING STORES.

BARRETTO & CO.,
AGENTS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Sole Agents.

49

MOHIDEEN &
CO.FINEST ASSORTED
COLLECTION
OF
CEYLON
JEWELLERY

AND

GEMS

of all kinds in stock.

Gold Guaranteed.

2B, D'AGUIAR STREET,

HONGKONG.

Hongkong: 28th March, 1910.

KWONG FUNG YUEN,

HEAD OFFICE—No. 81, Des Voeux Road West
TIMBER YARDS—Kennedy Town.

TIMBER MERCHANTS,

SAW MILL OWNERS,

AND

GENERAL CONTRACTORS

TO

H.B.M. Naval and Military

Authorities.

I HAVE always on hand large stock of
American Fir, Douglas Fir, Oregon
Pine, Teak, Yucca, Hardwoods, Oregon Spar,
Chinese Spar, Chinese Pine of all descriptions.
Inspection invited to the Yards.See Terms
Apply to

LEUNG TAI

Managing Director.

No. 124, January 1910.



FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE
ROYAL STANDARD
TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS,

GRAMAPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

61, DES VOEUX ROAD